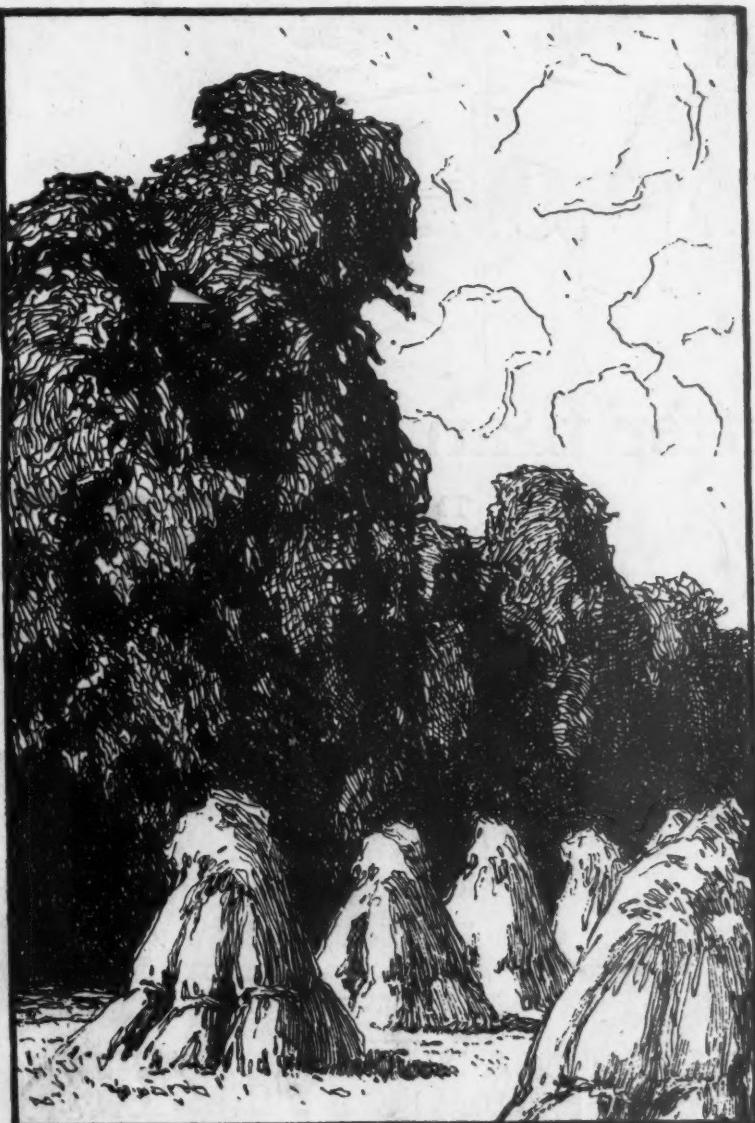


The Cornell Countryman



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Volume XXII

Number 1



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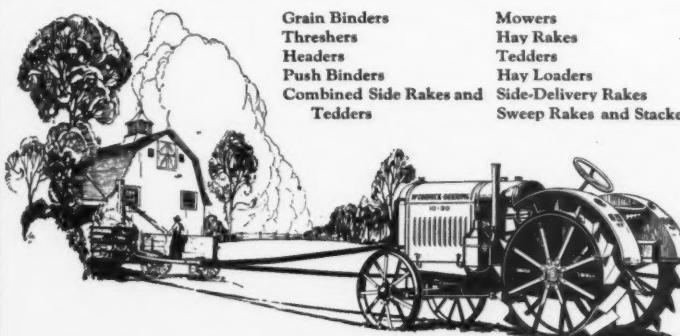
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By Dr. R. W. Thatcher, Director of the State Experiment Stations at Geneva and at Ithaca. Dr. Thatcher was born and raised on a farm, thus providing plenty of the rural background, so necessary in the guidance of an agricultural experiment station. Starting with a B. S. degree in 1898 and running through an M. A. in 1901, and a D. Agr. in 1920—all secured from Nebraska—Dr. Thatcher's strong interest in things agricultural kept him steadily interested in agricultural experiments. Starting in as assistant chemist at the Nebraska experiment station, he was in 1910 made director of the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station which position he held for three years, only giving it up to teach agricultural chemistry at Washington State College. In 1921 he came East as the director of the State Experiment Stations, before which he was the Dean of the Department of Agriculture and Director of the experiment stations in the University of Minnesota. The practical value of the work at the Station is apparent after a glance at his article.

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By Dr. G. F. Heuser, professor of poultry at Cornell and secretary and treasurer of the International Poul-

try Association. Dr. Heuser is a graduate of Cornell from which he secured his B. S. in 1915, and a Ph.D. in 1918. Last winter, he acted as the representative of the University at the second triennial meeting of the World's Poultry Congress, held in Spain, from which, with the addition of information gained through experiments in fall and winter feeding carried on at the College, many of the points outlined in his article, are taken.

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By Professor A. B. Recknagel, professor of Forest Utilization and Management at Cornell. Professor Recknagel is a graduate of Yale from which he received his B. A. degree in 1904, and an M. F. in 1906 from the same institution. Upon graduation he entered the United States Forest Service in which much of the backgrounds for the present article was secured. In 1913 Professor Recknagel started teaching at Cornell and while there has written several textbooks on forest management and utilization, chief among which are "Forest Working Plans" and "The Forests of New York State." The present article, dealing with the precarious situation of our own American forests in regard to their future and the future of the wood using industries dependent upon them, will be treated in two parts, the first of which appears in this issue.	
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Cornell Countryman, Ithaca, N. Y.	Agricultural Student, Columbus, O.	Illinois Agriculturist, Urbana, Ill.
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Penn State Farmer, State College, Pa.	Country Magazine, Madison, Wis.	College Farmer, Columbia, Mo.
Tennessee Farmer, Knoxville, Tenn.	Cornhusker Countryman, Lincoln, Nebr.	



The flesh is strong and the light is high,
But this tree grew from a glen to the sky
While the waterfall easily flowed flowing down,
Swiftly splashing swashing down.

The winters it rested, the summers it rose
Till men found the glen by its nest of crows
And heard far below the waters wash down,
Faintly nightly daily down.

The last Fall comes, and the tree is dead;
Its roots are gone like the hairs of its head;
The worms are busy beneath its bark;
The storm wind knows it's an easy mark;
Soon it will hear the waters roar
Down down down and will know no more.
—Raymond Van Allen

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

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Work of State Agricultural Experiment Station

By R. W. Thatcher

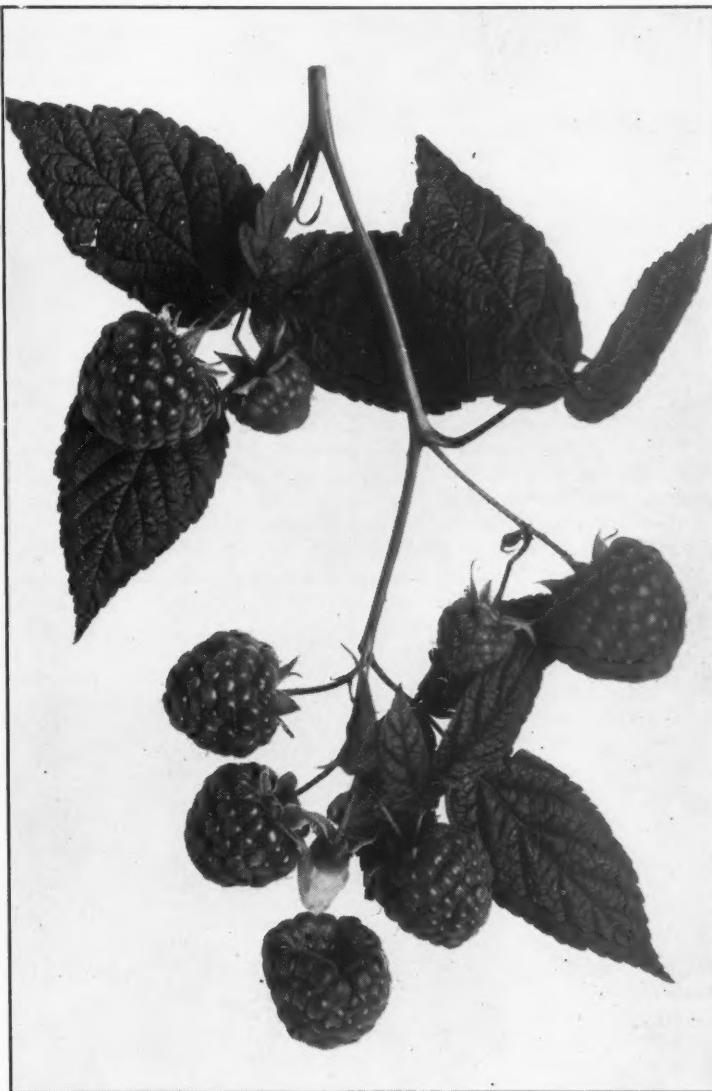
STATE agricultural experiment stations are organized for the purpose of experimental study of problems which arise in connection with farm operations anywhere throughout the State. Experimental study means the carrying on of carefully controlled field experiments, or laboratory or greenhouse tests or analyses to discover the correct scientific explanation of the difficulty which has arisen or the fundamental scientific principle which will serve as a guide for successful farm or orchard practice. Another very important function of an experiment station is to serve as a *testing* or *proving* station where the actual truth about matters of agricultural science or practice which are in controversy can be established, by scientific workers who are disinterested and unbiased in their judgment and trained to be accurate in their observation of facts and in deductions from these observations.

Some of the difficulties which are encountered in farm practice anywhere in the State can be best solved by experimental study at the Experiment Station, where the laboratories and greenhouses are available for conducting carefully controlled experiments. Others need to be studied in the field where the difficulty exists or where the conditions of soil and climate affect the problem in such a way that it could not be solved elsewhere than where it exists.

The State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva has always confined its equipment in buildings, machinery, apparatus, livestock, etc., to those things which will contribute to the scientific study of crop production, especially that of horticultural crops, and the nutrition of farm animals and men and has never undertaken to study problems of marketing or distribution of these products, nor of the breeding of animals nor of engineering problems in connection with farm operation. These latter types of problems are provided for at the Experiment Station at Cornell University. On the other hand, the analyses of feeding stuffs, fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides and the standardization of Babcock glassware which is required by the State agricultural law, are all done at the Geneva Station.

As the result of investigations which have already been completed, the Station at Geneva has a long series of bulletins and reports dealing with many different problems of farm practice, all of which are available for distribution to farmers who desire them. Lists of the available bulletins can be obtained by writing to the Station at Geneva.

The Experiment Station does no so-called "extension work"; that is, it does not attempt to promulgate information concerning general farm practice except so far as the results of its own investigations are useful for that



Cayuga Red Raspberry, a New Station Seedling

purpose. The giving of general information, either with reference to crop production or the problems of marketing or distribution, is in the hands of the extension service of the State College of Agriculture, at Ithaca. The State Experiment Station has a regularly formulated plan of



Dusting for Apple Red Bugs

development of its resources and abilities to carry on experimental work both at Geneva and wherever it is needed throughout the State, which has been printed in the form of a circular which is available for general distribution.

The most recent annual report of the Station, that for the year ending June 30, 1923, shows that definite progress has been made during the year. A part of the results which have been obtained will add to the general knowledge of agricultural science; while a larger part will have direct bearing upon farm operations or the manufacture of agricultural products. Some of the more outstanding results may be briefly summarized as follows:

In the division of agronomy, the final results of a ten-years' fertilizer trial in vineyards and orchards, showed conclusively that much of the fertilizers which are now being used on fruit crops in Western New York are of very little use so far as can be measured either by tree growth or yield of fruit. Also, that unrotted straw when plowed into the soil has a significant injurious effect upon wheat and other farm crops grown on the land, and that acid phosphate added to composting manures serves to prevent considerable losses of nitrogen from the compost.

In the division of bacteriology, two items of technical interest to bacteriologists were secured, one dealing with the methods of obtaining pure cultures of bacteria and the other with standardization of bacteriological stains. The hot-water method of sterilization of milking machines was shown to be practical when applied with proper precautions; and a study of the types of bacteria which grow in milking machinery showed that certain of these are very resistant to ordinary sterilization and hence such machinery needs special care to be kept in sanitary condition.

In the division of biochemistry, certain technical studies of the composition of corn oil and corn starch and of the coloring matters of different varieties of grapes were completed and the results published.

In botany, a special study of the popping of popcorn showed how this can be favorably influenced by adding moisture to the corn or by keeping it in a moist place. Comparisons of dusting versus spraying for apple scab and potato blight showed conclusively that spraying cannot be entirely eliminated by dusting. Successful combating of the raspberry mosaic by roguing out of diseased plants was fully demonstrated. The seed testing laboratory tested a total of 1,386 samples of agricultural seeds for farmers and seed dealers and 436 official inspection samples.

In the chemistry division, a method was worked out for preparing pure casein and of the changes which it undergoes in cheese making. Also, an elaborate study of the nicotine content of farm-grown tobacco and of how this can best be used as a spray or dust for combating insect pests was completed and the results published. Nearly 6,000 samples collected by inspectors in connection with the enforcement of the fertilizer, feeding stuffs, and insecticide and fungicide laws

were analyzed.

In the dairy division, the cause and a remedy for the appearance of the greenish-black discoloration of ice cream which had caused serious losses in several Dairy-men's League plants was found; also, an explanation for the difference in "smoothness" of ice creams manufactured in different ways. Twenty-six thousand pieces of glassware used in the Babcock test for butter fat were examined for accuracy during the last half of the year.

In entomology, much progress was made in the comparison of dusting versus spraying for orchard insects; it was conclusively shown that dusting cannot completely replace spraying, if fruit is to be successfully protected against all kinds of common orchard pests. Several bulletins giving the results of these studies were issued during the



A Practical Demonstration of the Value of Spraying for Potato Blight

year. More economical methods of controlling cabbage maggot in cabbage seedbeds were worked out, and field trials in Long Island for the control of cucumber beetles and cabbage insects gave some very practical information along these lines.

In horticulture, a new, early, sweet cherry, a new gooseberry, three new and highly improved red raspberries, three new strawberries and several new apple varieties, were brought to the point where stocks are ready for distribution. The "Pears of New York" was printed and dis-

tributed and work begun on "Small Fruits of New York." Nearly 600 varieties of garden peas, 250 varieties of muskmelons, and 400 varieties of beans were grown for the purpose of studying their true varietal characters preparatory to breeding for improvement in canning quality or for other uses. Several experiments in pruning fruit trees and in budding versus grafting as a means of propagation were brought to conclusion this year.

The consolidation of the administration of the Station with that of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station and the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University went into effect on July 1, 1923, and already several important economies in administration have been effected. Also, it is now possible to prepare and present to the people of the State for approval and to the Legislature as a basis for appropriations, a single unified program for the development of facilities for agricultural experimental work in the future, instead of the two or more separate programs which were necessary in the past.



A, Bacterial Colonies from Sample of Low Grade Milk



B, Sample of High Grade Milk

Ain't Nature Grand

By the Editor

THE TIME of flocking blackbirds, of hoar frost upon the roof, and of a spattering of pumpkins amid the shocks of corn, having stolen upon us while some of us are still enjoying the dreamy spell which marks the beginning of Indian Summer, perhaps you have not noticed the decrease in the number of motor cars speeding by your door, with their resultant dust drifting amenably in thru your carefully screened windows. Or mayhaps in an instant of rare understanding, some highway commissioner decided to lay a fine macadam road into your farm and out again. In such happy instances your ear and not your eye is your most useful instrument for detecting their approach. A low hum, a quick roar, a swift dash across your line of sight, and they have come and gone, thither, you know not, whence, only the license plate will tell—and license plates, especially if painted mud brown, are apt to be a wee bit uncommunicative.

But, upon occasion, when the sun is swinging down towards San Francisco, one of these argosies of the road may come to a full stop, at your very doorstep while the man at the wheel inquires the price of a night's lodging. This is your chance—thanks to the forethought of your thrifty wife who has tidied up the spare bedroom for just such an occasion, and had a neat white sign with the legend "Tourist's Country Home" inscribed thereon, spiked fast to the maple sugar veteran on the front lawn—to observe the genus "tourist" in a foreign environment and under circumstances trying.

And what do you find? Reminds you of the old rhyme you have often repeated while stripping petal after petal from a daisy, "Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief;

doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief"; for there is about as much consistency in the type of people you may meet. Perchance one is a commission merchant from 'Frisco, ever eager to spread the sunshine of California climate and the wonder of her vistas wherever he goes; another a Maine lumberman who opines your plowed fields and barbed wire fences not half as picturesque as his own tall timbers and rock specked pastures. Rarest of all, if you have been able to gather together enough silver clinkers so that the house has had a fresh coat of white paint, with a splash of green on the blinds, and the grass has had its fortnightly haircut, and everything looks spick and span, you may receive into the security of the spare bedroom, a lately married couple, fresh from the city. Ah, listen well to what they have to say and be satisfied, for they have driven your way expressly to see the country as you know it, nor are they adverse to expressing admiration for the well-kept fields, and the family vegetable garden over by the cornerib. To them all outdoors is wonderful, and even you will come in for your share of wonder. And in the morning when they take leave of you, can you not imagine the two of them parked on the brink of some lofty hill, looking absent-mindedly into the face of the view, and hear a girlish feminine voice exclaim, "Gee, Jimmy dear—ain't nature grand!"

And so the seasons come and go, you plow and hoe, and watch the endless stream of autos roll by from April to October, and perhaps you quite agree with Sam Walter Foss, who wrote, "Let me live in a house by the side of the road, and watch the world go by." Anyway, ain't nature—especially human nature—grand?

Feeding the Poultry Flock in the Fall and Winter

By Dr. G. F. Heuser

DURING the fall and winter the conditions in the poultry flock are so varied as to make the management somewhat complicated. The poultryman is likely to have more problems in feeding at this time since, with the exception of the small chicks, he is apt to have individuals of many conditions. To meet these problems requires knowledge as well as skill on the part of the feeder.

Too often all the chickens on the farm regardless of age or condition are fed in one way. The birds that are fitted for that particular way will respond while the others are handicapped and cannot produce as well as they might. The numbers so handicapped are likely to be the greater part of the flock. For the best results it is necessary to segregate the birds into as many units as there are conditions of birds in the flock and manage accordingly.

This does not necessarily mean that different feeds must be used for each group. More often the variation will come in the manner of feeding the same and management of the flock.

Before one can handle the birds intelligently the object to be accomplished must be clear and the factors influencing the same understood.

One group of the flock is made up of the pullets. The object is to get them into sustained production as soon as is advisable.

For those pullets that are still immature due to late hatching, slow development or unfavorable rearing, the growing rations will need to be continued. It might even be necessary to introduce some wet mashes to hasten development. If the short days still find them unprepared for production the days can well be lengthened by the use of artificial illumination.

Another class of pullets are those which begin laying in October. They can be given the regular laying ration and fed as layers in the usual way.

Then there are the pullets which, due to early hatching or rapid development, have come into production early (August or September). With these birds there will be the tendency for decreased production due to the shortening days late in September and October and cold weather. At this time there often occurs a decided slump in production followed by a molt and period of unproductivity. This class of birds needs careful observation. It is of prime importance to maintain the weights of the individuals. Whenever the birds are losing weight or production begins to decrease it usually is accompanied by decreased feed consumption of one part of the ration or of the feed as a whole. Introduction of milk, wet mashes, or artificial illumination at the proper time will help to overcome this difficulty.

In this connection it might be well to state that the relation between grain and mash must be maintained in order to keep the balance of the ration. By increasing the grain feed one tends to build up the bodies of the birds; by increasing the mash part of the ration one tends to stimulate production. This is true because the mash contains the animal protein. Further, it is necessary to get in addition to proper consumption of grain and mash a maximum intake of feed. Increasing the amount of grain will help toward increased total feed eaten. With the greater amount of grain fed one must be careful not to decrease on the mash consumption. At this point the use of milk, which then functions as mash because of its ani-

mal protein nature, or the wet mash will help to maintain the balance.

In like manner the old hens offer various conditions. The hen just completing her laying year differs from the one just beginning and both are different from the hen that is not laying but is molting.

Production during the fall is accomplished under conditions which normally are not favorable. In order to hold production the mash consumption must be increased. This usually calls for wet mashes and milk during the late summer and fall.

When the birds stop laying and molt the amount of grain should be increased to help out on weight and fat. The feeding of milk and green food at this time should be emphasized. In the case of hens that have stopped laying during August and early September they can be brought back so as to be put under lights October 15th to September 1st by placing them on a clover or alfalfa range and hopper feeding grain and mash and giving milk to drink. They will then respond well for winter production.

The breeders should be those birds that continue to lay the latest. Fall production can be stimulated by use of wet mashes, milk and lights. However, it probably is not advisable to continue this later than a date at which the birds can get well along into their molt by the time severe cold weather sets in. For Central New York this is probably about November 1st. Milk and green food should be furnished in abundance.

Where artificial illumination is used the birds are given additional favorable environment for winter production. There might, however, be a tendency for the birds to produce at the expense of their bodies. Hence, it is necessary to watch the condition of the birds with special attention being paid to their weight which is one of the best measures of condition.

As far as mixtures and general methods of feeding are concerned the Cornell ration for laying hens is satisfactory. This is as follows:

SCRATCH GRAIN

500 pounds cracked corn
200 pounds barley
200 pounds wheat
100 pounds heavy oats

MASH MIXTURE

100 pounds wheat bran
100 pounds wheat middlings
100 pounds cornmeal
100 pounds ground heavy oats or ground barley
100 pounds meat scrap
3 pounds salt

Grain should be fed by hand in deep straw litter, while mash should be fed dry in boxes or hoppers left open at all times. Moist mash should be fed in the afternoon in a crumbly condition, and only as much should be given as the birds will clean up in about fifteen minutes.

The amount of feed depends upon the appetites of the birds. No definite rule can be given to apply to all conditions. Grain should be fed scantily in the morning, but in the afternoon the birds should be given all the grain they will eat in time that they may find it before dark. It is best to keep record of the feed and regulate it in that way,

giving about three-fourths of the grain at night and the rest in the morning and at noon. During the cold weather it is advisable, in order to keep the birds active, to give a very small feeding of grain at noon. If any of the morning grain is found in the litter at noon, it indicates that too much has been given in the early feeding.

The following table, which gives the approximate amounts of grain fed to 100 hens each day, is offered as a guide for the probable amounts of grain that will need to be fed in practice.

APPROXIMATE AMOUNTS OF GRAIN TO FEED ONE HUNDRED LAYING HENS EACH DAY

Month	Morning feeding (quarts)	Night feeding (quarts)
November	2	6
December	2	6
January	2	6
February	2	6
March	2	6
April	2	5
May	2	5
June	1½	5
July	1½	4½
August	1	4
September	1	3
October	1	3

With the mixtures mentioned, the birds should consume about three parts of grain to two parts of mash by weight. This amounts to about equal parts of grain and mash by measure. The proportion of mash should be increased as production increases and as the season advances until the birds are eating nearly equal parts of grain and mash. When egg yield needs to be sustained more mash than grain may be consumed. The amount of mash consumed is regulated to a large extent by the grain feeding. When grain is given liberally the mash consumption decreases; when the grain is restricted, especially the morning feeding, the amount of mash eaten is increased.

Exercise may be induced by feeding all grain in dry, clean straw litter, six or eight inches deep. The common straws in their order of desirability are wheat, oat, barley,

rye, and buckwheat. Shavings, leaves, or cut cornstalks may be used if straw is not available. All feeds and litter should be strictly clean and free from mustiness, mold, or decay. Serious losses frequently result from these sources due to the spores which may develop into fungus molds in the lungs or the intestines of fowls.

In addition to the grain and mash which constitute the largest part of the feed of the hen, there are other feeds that must be provided if the best results are to follow.

A green range of alfalfa, clover, or grass furnishes the ideal succulent feed. When these are not available it is necessary to give the birds other kinds of succulent food. Cabbage, sprouted oats, mangel beets, or green clover are usually considered the best green feeds. If these are not obtainable, apples and cooked potatoes make a valuable addition to the ration. These should be fed at noon in amounts such as the birds will clean up before night. Decayed or frozen feeds should not be used as they are a common source of digestive disorders.

Hard, sharp grit is necessary for grinding feed. Oyster shell is needed to supply lime for egg shells. Neither will replace the other, and both should be available at all times in hoppers.

One dozen eggs contains about one pint of water. Therefore it is important that clean, fresh, pure water be kept constantly before the hens. It should be renewed at least once daily.

The Cornell ration is recommended for all breeds, but it is to be varied as to the method of feeding. In the case of the heavier varieties of birds, grain should be fed rather scantily in the morning to encourage exercise and a slightly larger mash consumption.

If artificial illumination is used the mixtures remain unchanged but the method of feeding must be adapted to the method of illumination. Though the underlying principles are the same, the time of feeding must be arranged to fit the working hours of the birds. In order that activity may be encouraged grain should be fed lightly at the beginning of the hen's day. If morning illumination is used the grain may be scattered in the litter the night before. The dry mash and water should be available at all times. Grain should be fed heavily at the end of the day (with either natural or artificial lighting) about one hour before the birds go to roost. Green food should be supplied in the middle of the working day of the birds.

Indian Summer

The faintest red of garden hedge
It's coming fast, I see,
'Tis Autumn walking down the path
'Tis death! 'tis mystery.

The falling leaves; the calling bird
Upon a swaying bough,
I watch! I stretch! I breathe down deep—
God give me insight now.

—M. L. Gardiner

Wanderlust

A wet road on a morning
Wild with seagulls' cries,
A road which leads me outward
Where the smell of the city dies.

A wet road lures me, beckons,
East? West? North? South?
A mad, mad, wind is blowing
Bait in the fishes' mouth.

A wet road of an evening
Shadows, and misty flowers,
Bedraggled, tired in body—
But oh! the precious hours.

A wet road lives in memory,
Grey miles, foot-loose and free,
Most roads lead folks toward—
Wet road! come back to me.

—M. L. Gardiner

Why Practice Forestry?

By A. B. Recknagel

WOOD is one of the essential raw materials of the world. The commodities derived from wood number legion. The baby's crib is wood; man's last resting-place, the coffin, is wood, so that literally we lead wooden lives from the cradle to the grave. From birth to death in this, the Age of Progress, no other material affects each one of us in so many ways. Without wood our civilization would be impossible.

The source of wood is, of course, the forest, and our attitude towards the forest is a fair index of our degree of civilization. In the early days of settlement of this country, the forest was regarded as man's enemy. It was something to be avoided, cleared off the land, kept off by means of fire and axe. There seemed to be no end to the forest. As settlers pushed their way slowly westward from the Atlantic seaboard they found endless ranks of trees blocking their way. These trees were, of course, objects of supreme beauty, but not to the early settler, who found in them chiefly obstacles to be overcome. Even in New York State there were instances of the kind related by one of the pioneers of Niagara County.

"The Erie Canal opened up a market for lumber. Ship lumber! No wonder the settlers leaped for joy. They had wood for fuel. They might, indeed, now and then obtain a few English shillings by making 'black salts' in the swamps, by selling a few pounds of maple sugar, a dish of wild honey, or the carcass of a wild deer. But there was no market for these. But now the timber, the miserable worthless trees, could be sold for money. A tree, a single tree, of the millions that abounded, would buy a gown for the wife, toys for the children, and a jerkin for the farmer."

One hundred years ago, even in the most civilized parts of the world, nearly all implements, buildings, etc., were of wood. Plows were nearly all wood. Spades were wood, knife handles were wood. Wagons were all wood excepting tires and a few bolts—and most of the bolts were wood. Wooden tableware was used instead of metal knives and forks. Even today in certain parts of Europe, wooden shoes carry more people from the cradle to the grave than do leather shoes. One hundred years ago little metal was



Take me, road, wherever you wander,
Out from the busy ways of men;
Over the ridges and ever yonder,
Back to touch with the earth again.

—A. P. N.

used. Vessels were of wood, pinned together with wood—not bolted. Locust tree nails were as important as bread and more common than sugar! The first railroad up the Hudson River was a wooden track with a sheet of strap iron on top and this is just how near we are to being primitive man! The majority of people today uses wooden—not steel tools—because the majority of people does not live in the United States and this is how near we are to being primitive man! In short, wood is one of the most important factors in the development of man to the present.

And for the future, the place of wood is assured. There is little prospect of substitutes ever catching up with the demand for wood. It is true, of course, that certain articles formerly made of wood are now commonly made from other material. So far from fighting this tendency it should be welcomed, since by that much the demand for wood is diminished and the drain on our forests mitigated, but despite all substitutes and economies, the unblinkable fact is that we are yearly using far more wood than we are growing.

The forest once man's enemy is now recognized as his best friend. Not only is this so because it furnishes that all important raw material—wood—but because of its contributing influence in modifying climate, in retaining snow and rain water, and in regulating stream flow. Most of all, perhaps, the forest is prized because of value for recreation and enjoyment.

At the same time that our attitude to the forest has changed, we have reached the point when the forest resource is at so low an ebb that we must take heed lest there be an actual wood famine. Statistics are available which show this in clear-cut fashion. Nor are they compiled by the type of man who is given to exaggeration, but are the result of intensive study by Government, State, and private foresters. In a nutshell the situation as reported by the Secretary of Agriculture to a select committee on reforestation, of the United States Senate, is as follows:

An original 5,200 billion feet of timber has been reduced to 1,600 billion feet of virgin and 600 billion feet of culled and second-growth stumpage. The forest area has shrunk from 822 million acres to 469 million, of which

only 138 million acres are virgin forest, chiefly in the far west. The yearly drain on the forest is 25 billion cubic feet, the yearly growth about 6 billion feet. For saw timber and high grade products the drain is six times the replacement.

Forty-five percent of our lumber cut is consumed east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac, but 60 percent of the timber is west of the Great Plains. Depletion of the southern pine forests is rapidly increasing the proportion of far western lumber coming into the eastern markets.

Between 1914 and 1920 the average rail haul on lumber increased 37 percent. The average freight charge in 1920 per thousand feet of lumber consumed was about \$7.30. The annual freight bill on lumber amounts to about \$28,000,000 for Illinois; \$32,500,000 for New York; \$20,000,000 for Pennsylvania; \$15,000,000 for Michigan; and \$15,000,000 for New England.

Exclusive of farm woodlots we have 181 million acres of logged and burned forest land which has not been put into cultivation. Idle land is one of the most acute phases of the forest situation. Timber is the only profitable crop that most of this land will grow.

The situation is such that the country is suffering today from a shortage of wood. There is not enough wood to go around. The result is high prices and human nature is so constituted that the more the prices rise and the scarcer wood becomes, the greater will be the demand for it, which in turn will further boost prices and increase the scarcity.

Here are some of the facts as to the timber removed every year from the forests of the United States:

For fuel alone, every man, woman and child in this country requires a cord of wood a year—or, in equivalent measure, 9,500,000,000 cubic feet. For lumber, dimension material and sawed ties the yearly cut aggregates 8,256,300,000 cubic feet. Fencing is third—900,000,000 fence posts are cut every year or an equivalent of 1,800,000,000 cubic feet.

While these three constitute a heavy drain on the forests of the country there are many others, such as ties, pulpwood, mine timbers, cooperage, shingles, 'acid wood' and the like, which taken in the aggregate, require twenty-two and a half billion cubic feet of timber yearly. Forest fires take a toll of another billion cubic feet. Insects, disease and windfall destroy one and a third billion cubic feet so that the yearly levy on our forests totals close to twenty-five billion cubic feet—24,785,500,000 cubic feet, to be exact!

Taking the figures for all kinds of wood products together, including cordwood and other minor products, the rate of consumption is about four times the rate of replacement. The prospect of ultimate disappearance of most of our forests is therefore no mirage, but an imminent reality.

Chief among the industries which are dependent upon wood for raw material are the lumber industry and the pulp and paper industry. Wood as it grows in the tree is of little direct value to man and he has learned to work it up in various ways to meet his purposes. The lumber industry, that is, the sawing of boards and other timber by means of a sawmill is the most obvious manufacture of wood. The very term "lumber" is an Americanism referring to the common nature of this product. Out of the total of 25 billion cubic feet referred to above over 8 billion board feet is lumber, dimension material and sawed ties. The processes of manufacture are as varied as the product and kind of wood sawed. The industry has rapidly passed from the Atlantic seaboard to the Great Lakes, thence to the South and now is in its last stronghold, the Pacific Coast.

Close rival to the lumber industry for value and importance is the pulp and paper industry. This industry is incapable of using the wood direct, but requires that it be macerated into fibers, either mechanically by grinding, or chemically by digesting with acids, and the resulting sheet of paper is made by adding various other ingredients. The paper industry has risen by leaps and bounds, so that today it consumes, as the statistics show, nearly 3 percent of all the raw wood material cut in this country, and depends upon Canada for additional material in almost the same quantity.

There are many minor wood-using industries, some using wood direct as raw material, others elaborating it for a derived product such as wood alcohol, acetic acid and the

like, but one and all they find in wood the basic material without which they cannot operate. It is obvious that we are dealing with a tremendous problem. We must have wood, and the question is where will it come from? We cannot look to outside sources of supply. There is no balm in Gilead by nursing a fond hope of getting wood from Siberia or Kamchatka or British Columbia or South America. These remaining bodies of timber will be strongly contested for by rival countries and it is unthinkable that the United States should forego an advantage of climate and soil which enables us to raise our own wood crops and be self-sustaining in this basic raw material.

Col. Greeley, head of the United States Forest Service, in testifying before the Senate Committee on Reforestation, indicated that pulpwood of southern pines and some of the western species can be grown in 20 years, but that in the northern forest types the minimum would probably be 30 or 35 years on account of the slower growth. Softwood box lumber can be produced in a minimum of 30 years. It is already being produced in that period in New England. Softwood common lumber and railroad ties—and by common lumber is meant ordinary house framing and sheathing and the common lumber that is used for such purposes as cement forms—can be produced in a minimum of 40 years. (Continued on page 33)



A forest like this, once totally destroyed, cannot be replaced in 50 years



The Cornell Countryman

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Ithaca, New York

October, 1924

IT IS a curious fact that cut and dried health statistics tend to prove children from suburban and city homes quite as healthy physically as are our own sunburned country kids. Much of this health we can lay to the increasingly modern conveniences usually found in most city homes, together with a more or less strict health examination of all children attending the public schools, which reveal many defects hidden from the eye of the mother.

But there is another sort of health without which we are hopelessly outclassed. The power of a healthy mind, unwarped by hot pavements, crowded houses, and a never-changing contact with all the sordid vulgarities of the streets, is the eternal heritage of every straight thinking farmer, and of every farmer's child. It is a power which, strengthened by the stern struggle for existence, the battle of brains and brawn which every farmer must fight if he is to keep a sound roof over his head, is without question his greatest personal asset.

Recently an opportunity was offered us to observe at first hand a group of children from New York City who were "vacationing" at a summer camp. With a few notable exceptions they were undernourished, lazy, and intolerant of authority. Life to them was one long whirl of crowded streets, tenement walled and dirty, yet offering the only play place with which they were familiar. One poor fellow has been struck no less than eight times by automobiles—and still existed. Reared amid such sur-

roundings is it small wonder many of them were anything but healthy minded, that an overwhelming desire to get as much as possible and give as little engendered in their mind, selfishness, in their actions a smallness mercifully rare among farm children.

What a whale of a difference environment makes. What well reared farm boy does not thrill at sight of a waving field of well-planted green corn, or a weedless berry patch. It is many an hour he has spent there and full well may he be proud of it. And when the end of the day comes, and the evening lamps are lighted, he lingers on the doorstep, content to enjoy the golden setting of the sun, while his city cousin darts too and fro over the brick pavements, mingling his shouts with the rattle of the passing cars. Better ten years of the country than a cycle of New York—if only for the sake of the children.

MANY of us during the past month have spent considerable time vacationing, and we hope that in every case it has been a real vacation. In that same time, tho, the people whom we are serving—the farmers—have been doing their hardest work. In spite of all the labor-saving machinery put on the market in the last fifty years, and particularly the last ten of that period, the harvest does not gather itself.

Folks here at the college are apt to lose touch with the real flavor of country life by too much town life and only occasional visits to and with real farmers. "Extensioning" has its advantages, but it has its disadvantages, too, and among them are the difficulties of staying long enough in any one place to really get at the heart of the problems facing a farmer or a community. We believe that there is nothing like first hand experience for having the facts of the matter brought home to us, and that a few blisters—or callouses if there is time for them—properly placed for immediate reference when needed, will do wonders in keeping us in touch with what is actually doing on the farms. The things that are fundamental don't come out in a casual conversation that begins with, "How are the crops this summer? Having your troubles to get help?"

So that we hope some of us have had a chance—no, call it an opportunity, for it is one—to obtain such a practical point of view that it may strongly influence our thoughts and speech through the year that is ahead, that we may be of greater and better service than ever before.

POPULAR imagination has been fired by the globe encircling flight of America's intrepid airmen. Thru rain and hail, sunshine and sandstorms, where only the strong can live, they have fought their way, succeeding where others have failed. Yankee skill, daring, and endurance have caused to be written a new record, not only in the history of aviation, but in that of American energy and courage in attempting the new, the untried, and the unknown.



Former Student Notes

It is with deep sorrow that we note the death of two of our younger former students.

On September 10, 1924, Ambrose Matson Burroughs '20 was killed in an automobile accident.

On August 22, 1924, Frances Barbara Deuel '23 died of infantile paralysis.

'94 Sp.—Rev. Delos E. Sprague is living at 239 Milton Avenue, Ballston Spa, N. Y., where he is actively engaged as a clergyman. After leaving Cornell he took one year as a special student in Colgate and then entered the Hamilton Theological Seminary from which he graduated in 1896.

'06 B.S.A.—F. E. Peck is the superintendent in charge of the landscape planning, and planting at Mariemont, which is a model town of 400 acres outside of the city of Cincinnati. Last year's program included the planting and caring for some 60,000 trees and shrubs which will be used in the town planting.

'06 W.C.—Walter S. Lyon is operating his own farm of 108 acres at Route 1, Ovid, N. Y. Mr. Lyon was a student of the poultry department and since leaving has won prizes at different poultry shows. He keeps 500 S. C. White Leghorns and raises about all his feed.

'11 Sp.—Alfred M. Tilden is quite versatile in his work. Besides operating a 500-acre citrus fruit farm, he is president of the Florence Citrus Growers Exchange, director of the Florida Citrus Exchange, and vice-president of a co-operative box manufacturing company which makes all sorts of crates used by the citrus fruit growers. His address is Florence Villa, Fla.

'13 B.S.—Arthur M. Besemer, who

The engagement of Kelen Kate Kalkman to Russell Robbins Lord '20 has just been announced. The wedding will take place in New York City this next spring.

After graduation, Mr. Lord was for a time associated with the Hampden County Improvement League, and editor of *The Hampden*, a monthly magazine devoted to the agricultural interests of the county. For the past three years he has been on the Ohio State University faculty as extension news editor in the college of agriculture, and also lecturer in the school of journalism.

Miss Kalkman is a graduate of the Lee School, and of the Maryland Institute of Art and Design. Previous to her coming to Columbus, in 1922, she had studios in San Francisco, Paris, and New York.

On October 1, Mr. Lord goes to an associate editorship with the well known *Farm and Fireside* magazine. Our best wishes certainly go with him.

was formerly located in Eureka, California, is now in San Francisco with the Golden State Milk Products Company at 425 Battery Street.

'13 Ex.—Charles P. Russell is a farmer and fertilizer manufacturer residing at Williamson, N. Y. After leaving school he entered into partnership with Fred H. Tuttle, his uncle, and together they work his mother's farm and bought two others, making a total of 187 acres. They have drained 50 acres of muck land and set out 40 more with young fruit trees. Besides running the farm they are mixing fertilizers in a fair sized plant of their own. They mix 1,000 tons annually for themselves and neighbors. During the busy season they employ thirty men.

'14 B.S.—Max F. Abell is assistant professor of farm management at the

Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. Just at present he is back at Cornell finishing up the work necessary for his degree of Ph.D.

'14 B.S.—A son, Thomas Stoneman, was born on May 2 to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley H. Watson of Cleveland, Ohio, where Watson is in business at 1000 Hanna Building.

'14 B.S.—Leon G. Howell has recently been appointed the Assistant Manager of the Eastern Farm Department of the Home Insurance Co. His previous work as supervisor of the Crop Department, with that same company was very satisfactory, and this new position is a natural consequence.

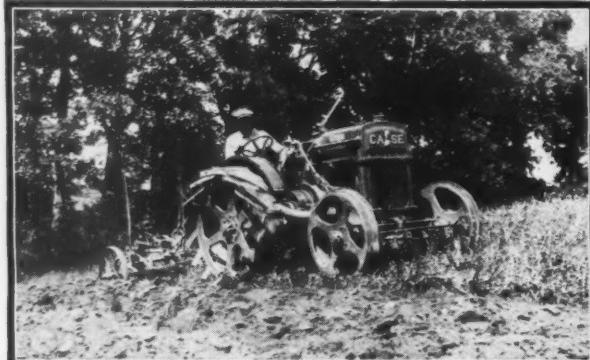
'15 Sp.—R. E. Moody is working with his father on their farm of approximately 500 acres. They are keeping 250 sheep, some cows and horses besides White Wyandotte hens. They also have 75 acres of orchard. The address is Box 1, Rushville, N. Y.

'15 B.S., '18 M.S.—Richard T. Cotton was awarded a Ph.D. degree in June by George Washington University at Washington, D. C.

'15 B.S.—Luther Banta is working out an ideal combination, farming and college teaching. He has a small farm on which he is making some very creditable records with his Rhode Island Reds, in conjunction with the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. His address is Sunset Ave., Amherst, Mass.

'15 B.S.—Joe M. Hurley is secretary and manager of the New York Co-Operative Seed Growing Association which is largely a sales agency. He was formerly with the New York Seed Improvement Co-Operative Association, Incorporated.

'15 Sp.—Miss Louise P. Dowdle is doing Extension work as the State Girls Club Agent for the State College of Agriculture at Athens, Georgia.



Building Constantly Toward Perfection

BECAUSE efficient machinery is now and always will be indispensable to profitable farming, this subject is of prime importance to every man who would master the fundamentals of Agriculture.

No machine is perfect, but the tendency must always be toward greater perfection because no machine can long survive except as it demonstrates superior efficiency, economy and dependability.

The series of Case advertisements which will appear in this magazine during this school year will tell the interesting story of the Case Engineering Code—how, through a system which provides sure, steady, orderly progress toward perfection, Case machines are kept as near as possible to the top notch of efficiency and economy.

It's an unusual story; one that will, we hope, prove both interesting and helpful to you in your future work.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

[Established 1842]
Dept. X75 Racine Wisconsin



Case Farm Tractors, Steel Threshers, Silo Fillers,
Baling Presses, Steam Engines, Road Machinery,
Grand Detour Plows and Disk Harrows.

*NOTE—Our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and
harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Company.*

'15 B.S.—Prof. and Mrs. G. F. Heuser (Mabel Bohall '15 A.B.) announce the arrival of a son, Elton Bohall, on April 14.

'15 B.S.—Estella C. Wright (Mrs. Herman C.) is homemaking at 421 Main St., Oneonta. She now has two sons, Robert Herman having been born on February 1, 1924.

'15 B.S.—Pascal K. Whelpton has recently been appointed professor of

economics at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. Previous to his appointment he was professor of farm management at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

'15 Sp.—William S. Tozier, Jr., is running a dairy farm at Johnsonburg, N. Y., where he is breeding registered Holstein-Friesian cattle.

'15 B.S.—Elmer B. Fuller is now county club leader in Monroe County

with headquarters in the Aetna Building at Rochester, New York.

'15 B.S.—Cecil R. Gross is an analytical chemist with the United States Bureau of Chemistry. His address is Room 33, U. S. Appraiser's Building, San Francisco.

'15 Sp.—P. J. Chaffee is a creamery employee living at Bigelow Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

'15 B.S., '17 M.S.—Albert S. Kenerson is associated with the seed firm of W. Atlee Burpee and Company in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His address is 485 Fifth Street.

'16 B.S., '22 M.S.—On July 1, Van C. Whittemore gave up his position as director of the agricultural department in the Geneva High School, to become acting director of the New York State School of Agriculture at Morrisville.

'16 B.S.—Frank G. Corrigan is with the Keystone Lime Company of Williamsport, Maryland.

'16 B.S.—Seymour Davenport, Jr., is manager of the Fairland Farm at Kinderhook, N. Y. Four hundred of the six hundred acres are under cultivation in fruit and general crops. He has a large herd of registered Holstein cattle on the place.

'16, '17 B.S.—A son, George H., Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. George K. Bradley on November 11, 1923, at Mound, La., where they reside.

'17 B.S.—John Wigsten is selling feed for the G. L. F. His home is at Horseheads, N. Y.

'17 B.S.—Douglas S. Dilts has resigned as grades and standards specialist for the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, and has taken a position as sales manager for the Manufacturers' Selling Company of Trenton, N. J. His address is 70 South Main Street, Pennington, N. J.

'17 Sp.—Harold H. Barnum is running a poultry and fruit farm at Adams Basin, N. Y.

'17 Sp.—Christian Wittkowski, Jr., is secretary and treasurer of the W. A. Natorp Co., who are landscape architects at Cincinnati, O. He has been with this company since leaving the University. At present he is in Europe taking the travel course in landscape architecture under the auspices of the International Students Arts Tour.

'17 B.S.—At the fifty-seventh annual commencement of Drew Theological Seminary on May 13, a Bachelor of Divinity degree was conferred upon



Hallow-e'en—and tradition tells the maiden to peer into the mirror by candle light to see the reflection of the man she is to wed.



Farm Folks know the Name "Colgate" on Toilet Articles corresponds to "Sterling" on Silver

Truth in advertising implies honesty in manufacture

Luke W. Hovey of Heart Lake, Pennsylvania.

'17 B.S.—Melva Lattimore, who for the last three years has been manager of the residential halls in Colorado College, is at her home in Westmoreland.

'17 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Erle Fair-

To Keep the Beauty of Your Teeth

"Wash"—don't Scour Them

Avoid grit in your dentifrice as you would sand in your toilet soap.

Colgate's "Washes", Polishes, Protects. The washing action is the action of mild soap, the ingredient that leading authorities endorse.

The polishing action results from the soft, non-abrasive chalk that loosens clinging particles, and brightens the entire surface of the teeth.

The protecting action is the combined action of the chalk and soap which cleans thoroughly but does not scratch or scour the thin enamel.

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream contains no grit, no harmful drugs. It is not medicated, for the function of a dentifrice is to cleanse, not to cure.

Large tube—25c

COLGATE & CO., Established 1806



field (Editha C. Smith) of Pittsburgh, announce the arrival of a daughter, Doris, on April 26.

'17 Ph.D.—Philip A. Munn had a paper entitled "A Revision of the Genus Nemacladus (Campanulaceae)," published in the April number of the *American Journal of Botany*.

'17 B.S.—Austin W. Young is now with the Haynes-Griffin Radio Service, Inc., at 11 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

'18 M.S.—George Stewart has been awarded the Shevelin Fellowship in Agriculture at the University of Minnesota.

'18 B.S.—John G. Wolf is head of the Agricultural Department at the Loomis Institute at Windsor, Conn.

'18, '20 B.S.—A daughter was born on June 22 to Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Mattli of Ithaca. They reside at 117 Thurston Avenue.

'18 B.S.—James J. Barr is managing a six-hundred-acre orchard, poultry, and general farm at Maroon, Pa. He writes that he is married and has two children, both girls.

'18 Sp.—Miss Margaret Kephart is an occupational therapist in the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, Va. She graduated from the Massachusetts Normal Art School in 1913, taught for a year in the University of Wisconsin, did special art work in Ithaca, later joined the A. E. F. and was one of the first Reconstruction Aides to be sent to France. She was stationed at several hospitals there, and has a most enviable record. She has been doing this work at various Red Cross and Navy hospitals ever since the war. At present she is in charge of the work at Portsmouth. She lives at 5423 Powhatan Avenue, Edgewater, Norfolk, Va.

'18 Sp.—Mrs. D. H. Bucknam is the home demonstration agent in Tioga County. Her address is the Home Bureau, Owego, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—Miss Helen Bool of Ithaca was married on July 9 to William Scollon of Barnesboro, Pennsylvania. Mr. Scollon is a mining engineer.

'19 B.S.—Llewellyn V. Lodge, who is with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York, is now located at 195 Broadway.

'19 B.S.—Carrie M. Luce of Ithaca was married on July 2 to W. Merle Webster of Warsaw, New York. The ceremony was performed by her father. Until recently the bride has been dietitian in the Highland Hos-



Dynamite---the ditch digger

DITCH-DIGGING used to be one of the most irksome kinds of farm labor.

Land drainage is an important factor in reclaiming vast areas in this country for agricultural purposes. Almost every farm has swamp acreage or marshy spots that need drainage both for growing of crops and for eliminating the breeding places of noxious insects. Drainage is a health as well as a reclamation measure. And frequently streams require correction, to discharge large amounts of waste water from heavy rains, and to protect low lands.

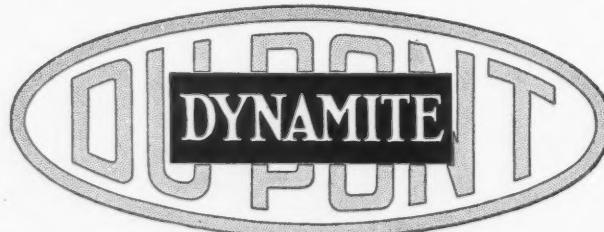
Dynamite digs your ditches in a flash—straight, clean and deep as you want them. The explosion scatters the soil over the surface and there are no banks of earth along the edges of a blasted ditch.

The kinds of dynamite used for draining land differ with the character of the soil. Du Pont Straight Dynamite, 50% to 60% strength, is employed in swamps where the "propagation method" is followed. When the electric blasting plan is used, Red Cross Extra 40%, du Pont Gelatin 40% or du Pont Straight 50-60% are recommended.

The reputation of du Pont explosives for producing the right results on thousands of farms in this country gives them preference among explosives users.

Send for your copy of the Farmers' Handbook of Explosives—free upon request.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.
Equitable Bldg., New York, N. Y.



pital at Rochester, New York. They will reside at Warsaw.

'19 B.S.—Anne E. Cusic is teaching art in the Senior High School at Ardmore, Pa. She gave up her position at the Drexel Institute last June and has been in her present place since the first of the year. Her address is The Gables, Ardmore, Pa.

'20 B.S.—Ruth E. Nye was married

on September 4, 1923, in Auburn, to Donald S. Brown of Greene, New York, where they now reside. Mr. Brown is associated in business with his father.

'20 B.S.—Henry C. Smith, who has been a garden specialist at Louisiana State University, recently resigned to become agricultural agent for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He will

have his headquarters at Alexandria, Louisiana.

'20 B.S., '21 B.S.—John Witkop of Buffalo, New York, was married on June 28 to Irene Augusta Zapf '21, daughter of Mrs. Huldena Zapf of Ithaca. Sage Chapel was the scene of the ceremony. They will reside at 269 Parker Avenue, Buffalo. For the past three years, Mrs. Witkop has been in charge of homemaking work at the Corry, Pennsylvania, High School. Her husband is with the Witkop and Holmes Grocery Company in Buffalo.

'20 B.S.—H. Evelyn Hendrix recently established what is claimed to have been a new precedent when she conducted a free cooking school in a department store in Newburgh, New York. The school lasted for a week, during which she demonstrated approved methods of scientific cooking, employing twenty-three tested recipes, and also lectured upon food preparation. She is supervisor of the domestic science department of the grade schools in Newburgh.

'21 B.S.—Bertha Whitelaw was married on May 29 to Samuel Deutsch, a graduate of civil engineering from Columbia. After an extended honeymoon trip they will live in Chicago, Illinois.

'21 B.S.—Marcia F. Schenck writes that her engagement to F. V. Crane of Wilmington, N. C., was announced on May 3. She is living on Green Hill Road, Madison, New Jersey.

'21 B.S.—Ashor Ward Evans is teaching agriculture in the high school at Ballston Lake, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—Ruth A. Lee is Home Demonstration Agent for Warren County, New York. Her address is Warrensburg, N. Y.

'21 B.S.—F. Allyn Wickes, after having taught in the high school for several years, has decided to become a lawyer. He is entering the law college at Cornell this fall.

'21 Ph.D.—J. S. McHargue is a research chemist in agriculture at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

'21 B.S.—Oliver M. Watkins is teaching agriculture in the high school at Geneva, N. Y. Latest reports say that Oliver is married.

'22 B.S.—J. P. Morrison has just inaugurated a rather unique experiment, that of combining a dance pa-

If You Were Actually Milking Cows This Fall—

instead of studying about it, you'd be facing the situation of higher milk prices and higher feed prices. And you'd plan your fall and winter campaign on the only sensible basis: culling your herd of its low producing cows, and feeding only the profitable ones on an economical ration which at the same time could be relied on as safe and productive over a long period.

300 lbs. Diamond Corn Gluten Meal
600 lbs. Bran
100 lbs. Oilmeal
would do it.

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

being the cheapest source of milk-making protein on the market, is *the* protein feed to use as the basis of any economical mixture for cows.

As you continue along your college course it will become clear to you why **Diamond** is

**IN EVERY LIVE DEALER'S STOCK
AND EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION**

Corn Products Refining Co.
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Also Mfrs. of Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed.



Apollo
Rust-resistant,
Durable, with
Copper Steel base—
for Culverts

Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel Galvanized makes safe, substantial roadway culverts.

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vilion, and poultry farm. He has recently purchased a 40-acre farm near Ithaca, on which he has erected a large dance pavilion. The remainder of the farm is given over to poultry raising. It will be of interest to follow up the project and find out which of these two enterprises will ultimately support the other.

'22 B.S.—After exploiting the

realms of city planning at the Harvard Graduate School for a year, Harold A. Merrill is now back in Ithaca. He has a position with the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission. His address is 832 North Aurora Street.

'22 B.S.—On June 14, William S. Wadsworth was married to Miss Arline W. Graham, daughter of Mr. and

Mrs. Walter E. Graham, of Unionville, Conn.

'22 B.S.—William T. Stevens 3rd and Helen I. Howell (Arts '22) were married on August 23, 1924. He is with the C. E. DeLong Insurance Co. of Syracuse. Address them at 723 W. Genesee St., Syracuse.

'22 B.S.—Irving Call has decided to go on with work for his degree of Ph.D. at Cornell. He has been appointed an instructor in the department of Farm Management. Just now he is busy making rural township surveys in the western part of New York State.

'22 B.S.—Henry Schultheis has recently joined the staff of Bryant Fleming, as a landscape artist. He is located at Wyoming, N. Y.

'22 Sp.—Genevieve O. Anderson is assistant headworker at the College

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'22 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Wyse (Edith A. Goff '22) have a daughter, Mildred Elizabeth, born on March 4 last. They live at 8806 Parsons Boulevard, Jamaica, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Among the wealth of happy happenings this past summer, we note the marriage of Elinor M. (Sun-

ny) Watson and Ernest V. Strack of Spring Valley, N. Y. They were married on July 28, at the bride's home in Lewiston.

'23 B.S.—Mrs. Horace Groff (Marjorie Lambert) is teaching in the Berry Schools, Inc., at Mount Berry, Georgia.

'23 B.S.—A daughter was born at the City Hospital in Ithaca on June

13 to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer D. Johnson (Mildred Jackson '23) of Washington, D. C.

'23 B.S.—Frank E. Payne is now located in Batavia, New York. He has been appointed leader of junior extension work for Genesee County.

'23 B.S.—H. A. Weaver is herdsman on the Robert Bacon Estate, Long Island. He has charge of one of the finest of purebred Guernsey herds. Address him at Newbury, Long Island.

'23 B.S.—Clarence Lamoreaux is with the United States Weather Bureau at Ithaca, N. Y.

'23 B.S.—Albert (Bertie) S. Muller is at Cornell working for his degree of Ph.D., in Plant Pathology. He is research assistant in Botany. Bertie still plays a good game of tennis.

'23 B.S.—Frances E. Davis and William H. Hutchings were married on July 5, 1924.

'23 B.S.—William Norman has resigned his position as county agent for Tompkins County, and is going to take graduate work at Cornell. "Ted" Moot '22 will succeed "Bill" as county agent.

'23 B.S.—Barbara McClintock is an assistant in the department of Botany.

'23 B.S.—Mollie Wyckoff is assistant dietitian at the Presbyterian Hospital at 37 E. Seventy-first Street, N. Y. C.

'23 B. S. — Lawrence (Larry) Vaughn has been appointed instructor in the department of Farm Management.

'24 B.S.—Martha Kinne is teaching Home Economics in the Edinboro Public Schools, at Edinboro, Pa.

'24 B. S. — Forrest E. (Woods) Mather is an instructor in the poultry department at the New Hampshire State Agricultural College.

'24 B.S.—Florence Opie is assistant Home Demonstration Agent for Tompkins County. Her headquarters are in Ithaca.

'24 B.S.—Victor (Vic) Crowell is assistant principal of the high school at Odessa, N. Y. Besides carrying the executive responsibility, Vic teaches several of the sciences.

'24 B.S.—New appointments in the department of Home Economics include Elva Campbell, who will instruct in Foods and Nutrition, and Frances Scudder, who will instruct in Clothing.

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'24 M.F.—W. B. McMillan is going to Penn State as instructor in Forestry. Mac's sweet voice will be missed at the next performance of the close harmony quartet.

'24 B.S.—John Wolf is an instructor of chemistry at Fordham University. John is planning to go ahead with work for his degree of M. S.

'24 B.S.—James E. (Jimmie) Davis has been appointed an assistant in Forestry. Jimmie expects to go on for a M. F. degree.

'24 B.S.—Allan B. Wicks, former managing editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, has taken a position with the H. P. Hood and Son Milk Co. This is the largest concern of its kind in New England. Al. has been doing a little of everything up to date, from managing the production office and laboratory, to pushing cans, but he is still smiling.

'24 B.S.—L. W. Davis is managing the market milk end of Prof. Savage's farm on Cayuga Heights. He has quite an extensive milk route in the city of Ithaca.

'24 B.S.—James Hazlitt is assistant manager on the home farm at Hector, N. Y. Jim's work as assistant

manager takes him to various parts of the state on hunting and fishing trips and the like.

'24 B.S.—Irving Ingalls is with the *American Agriculturist*. His address is 2768 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—Hortense Black is teaching Home Economics at Interlaken, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—Lois Douque is a student dietitian at the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, Md.

'24 B.S.—David S. Cook has taken over the work in the extension department formerly performed by Prof. M. V. Atwood. "Dave's" experience as editor of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN will undoubtedly come in handy.

'24 B.S.—Sadie Adelson will take her student training work at John Hopkins as an assistant dietitian.

'24 B.S.—Edwin J. Lawless was married in Ithaca on June 16 to Miss Loretta Brady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Brady, with John C. Hutter '24 acting as best man. Lawless is State Inspector of Markets in Pennsylvania with headquarters in Harrisburg.

'24 B.S.—Florence M. Zapf is teaching home economics in the high school at Dansville, N. Y.

'24 M.S.—Rufus W. Johnson of Berkley, California, was married on July 5 to Miss Laura Brewer, daughter of Mrs. William E. Brewer of Ithaca. They will reside in Berkley.

'24 B.S.—Frances Flower is teaching home economics at Monticello.

'24 B.S.—Wilbur T. Archibald, of Franklin, is now with the Smith & Horton Company, wholesale grocers, Warren, Pennsylvania.

'24 B.S.—A son, John R., Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Curry of Ithaca.

'24 B.S.—Don Wickham is going to take charge of his father's extensive fruit farm on the east bank of Seneca Lake, near Lodi.

'24 B.S.—Elizabeth P. (Betty) Brown and Eleanor Groom have gone to Ann Arbor, Mich., to take student training work in dietetics.

'24 M.S.—Paul Martin is now connected with the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. His address is 400 Shepard Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

(Continued on page 33)

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Around the
Top of
"The Hill"

Volume VI

Ithaca, New York, October, 1924

Number 1

DEAN MANN GOES TO EUROPE TO ACCEPT FOREIGN MISSION

Chosen to Establish An Organization for World Promotion of Agriculture

Dean A. R. Mann of the College of Agriculture has been chosen by the International Education Board to establish an organization for the promotion of agricultural science and education through an international exchange. He was granted a two-year leave of absence by the university trustees and sailed for Europe on August 16 to assume the duties of his new mission.

President Livingston Farrand, in announcing Dean Mann's appointment, describes his work as follows: "The International Education Board is beginning a world-wide service to sound agricultural development through the international exchange of knowledge and experience. The exchange will be accomplished at the outset by provision for selected persons engaged in agricultural science and education and in highly important public services to agriculture, to spend time in study and investigation in countries other than their own."

Exchange of Knowledge

"American agriculture has drawn much from the agriculture of England and certain other European states have advanced much farther than America in the development of farmers' cooperative undertakings, rural credit systems, and similar collective activities. In many fields of agricultural science, European institutions are doing notable work, much of which is of direct value in the promotion of the knowledge of agriculture in America."

"At present, European and American farmers are struggling with economic problems that have much in common. Europe and America both have much to gain from an interchange of the best experience in agricultural organization and procedure."

Mann Starts Organization

"The International Education Board is beginning its work in Europe and America. It has asked Dean Mann to go to Europe to set up the organization and establish the initial undertakings. This will involve contact with all the governments and the scientific institutions and societies engaged in agriculture in the several states of Europe."

"It is expected that the organization work will require two years, and leave has been granted to the dean for the necessary period. Headquarters will be established in Paris or Rome, although most of the time will be spent in travel and in consultation with scientists and officials in the several countries of Europe and in this country."

During Dean Mann's absence in Europe the three directors of the Col-



DEAN A. R. MANN

lege of Agriculture will perform the duties of administration. Dr. Cornelius Betten, director of resident instruction, will be acting dean, having general charge of the administrative details of the college. Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of the experiment stations here and at Geneva, will represent the college in its contacts with outside interests. Dr. C. E. Ladd, recently appointed director of extension, will act for the college in connection with extension problems.

Dean Mann has a most capable lieutenant in Professor C. B. Hutchinson, director of the agricultural school at the University of California. After Dean Mann has established the international agricultural exchange on a sound basis, it is expected that he will turn the direction of the mission over to Professor Hutchinson.

ATWOOD RESIGNS

Professor M. V. Atwood, formerly assistant-chief of the office of publications, has resigned his position to become the managing editor of the Utica *Observer-Dispatch*. Part of his former work here has been taken up by "Dave" Cook '24, former editor of the COUNTRYMAN.

Professor Atwood will be greatly missed by the members of the publications department because of his exceptional managerial ability which has made Cornell publications outstanding in their line of work.

While he was associated with Cornell he was also owner and editor of the Groton *Journal and Courier*, with which he consolidated several other Tompkins County papers.

FOOTBALL STADIUM IS READY FOR FIRST GAME OF SEASON

Big Red Team Is Rounding Into Shape to Win Another String of Victories

The new stands at Schoellkopf Memorial Field will be ready for the first football game on September 27 and will be entirely finished by the latter part of October. The formal opening takes place on October 11, the day of the football game with Williams. This new stadium is a beautiful crescent-shaped structure with a seating capacity of 25,500 persons. The cement pillars which begin at the approaches and continue around the top give a graceful appearance to the front elevation; from the rear the great arches give the stadium a look of firmness and durability. Cornellians can be justly proud of this addition to Schoellkopf Field.

The football squad reported for their first practice on Monday, September 8, and Coach Dobie has another winning team in the making. The following are the games we intend to win:

	SEPTEMBER 27
St. Bonaventure	at Ithaca
OCTOBER 4	
Niagara	at Ithaca
OCTOBER 11	
Williams	at Ithaca
OCTOBER 18	
Rutgers	at Ithaca
NOVEMBER 1	
Columbia	at Ithaca
NOVEMBER 8	
Susquehanna	at Ithaca
NOVEMBER 15	
Dartmouth	at New York
NOVEMBER 27	
Pennsylvania	at Philadelphia

MILKY MINIATURE NIAGARA EXHIBITED AT STATE FAIR

A milky miniature Niagara Falls greeted the visitors at the New York State Fair at Syracuse this fall, where an exhibit put up by the State Department of Farms and Markets, the New York State Experiment Station, and the State College of Agriculture, showed a torrent of milk fourteen feet wide going over a rocky precipice to the waiting creameries, cheese factories, and condenseries below.

At the foot of the falls the creamy flood divided into three rivers, one of which went to a miniature creamery, another to a cheese factory, and another to two big milk bottles and a big condensed milk can. This was to show the different steps in the final use of New York's major agricultural product.

The whole exhibit was built by a New York firm which specializes in making Coney Island scenery and similar stunt devices, but was planned as to its accuracy by the three state agencies named.

NEW COURSES IN MARKETING GIVEN IN AG EC THIS TERM

**Professors M. L. Holmes of Harvard
and O. H. Larsen of Denmark Coming**

New courses in marketing and agricultural business will be given in the College of Agriculture beginning this fall.

For many years the agricultural colleges have been dealing successfully with the problems of production. A steadily growing demand that these methods of scientific study be applied to marketing processes has resulted in the legislative appropriation to establish such courses in the college.

The purpose of the courses is to make the marketing of farm products more efficient and economical. Instruction will be offered through extension work, home study courses, winter courses, and regular college courses.

Noted Economists to Teach

During the first term students in the new courses will have the opportunity of studying under Professor M. Lyle Holmes of the Harvard School of Business Administration. Professor Holmes is one of our leading economists.

Professor O. H. Larsen, head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management at the Agricultural College of Copenhagen, Denmark, will be here during the spring term to teach courses in agricultural cooperation and marketing. He is coming here under the auspices of the newly organized International Education Board, of which Dean A. R. Mann is the head. As Denmark has long been noted for the success of its farmer cooperatives, the knowledge of Professor Larsen will be particularly important in starting the new business courses.

DAINTY NEW DAIRY COUNTER IN EAST ROBERTS BASEMENT

An enlarged and remodeled lunch counter greets the student this fall in the basement of East Roberts. The partition has been extended farther into the hallway, giving more room behind the counter. The ice cream cabinet has been placed beside the counter, thus saving steps and time. The ice cream is kept in an iceless cabinet. This apparatus is so arranged that the freezers are put into tin containers in a brine solution. When the temperature rises above a certain point it automatically starts an electrically driven ammonia compressor. The compressed ammonia is circulated through the brine by a system of pipes, and in expanding takes on heat from the brine, thus lowering the temperature of the brine, which keeps the freezers cold.

Considerable business has been done over this popular counter in the past few years, and many a delayed breakfast has been hurriedly consumed here between classes.

The Cornell Countryman

October, 1924

THE CAMPUS SLEUTH



Looking for a Pipe Course

PROF'S PRANKS

Winifred Moses, assistant professor in home economics, has resigned to become home-making editor of *Charm*. Miss Moses has been teaching the principles of food preparation here since 1912.

Professor H. C. Thompson of the vegetable gardening department spent the last two weeks of August doing experimental work at the Long Island Experiment Station.

Professor Donald Reddick of the plant pathology department is still on his sabbatic leave and is studying the development of plant pathology in Europe.

Professor Martha Van Rensselaer recently selected a complete library of books on home economics to be sent to the University of Louvain library.

Assistant Professor R. B. Hinman will spend his leave of absence of one year studying for his Ph.D. in the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. P. W. Claassen is on one year's leave of absence to take charge of the biology department of Tsing Hua College in Peking, China.

Professor James E. Rice returns from sabbatic leave this term to resume his duties as head of the poultry department.

SUMMER SCHOOL SESSION

Registration in the summer school of the College of Agriculture showed a slight increase over that of last year. Of the 621 persons registered, 142 had been regular students in the university. Many of the others were school teachers and city people who wanted to combine study and pleasure during the summer months in this most picturesque of American cities.

COLD WEATHER CORN GROWS ON MOUNTAINS IN TROPICS

Emerson Discovers Resistant Varieties on South American Trip

Corn will grow and mature at an altitude of 12,500 feet with an average temperature not above 55 degrees throughout the growing season, according to Professor R. A. Emerson, who has returned from his trip through the Andean countries of South America. In this mountain country corn grows at a colder permanent temperature than it is known to anywhere else in the world.

In Colorado, 11,000 feet in altitude means perpetual snow, but in the tropics the effect of the altitude is somewhat offset by the nearness to the equator. Corn grown in this region has a maximum height of six feet and is green and healthy. The mountain Indians have been growing this corn for centuries, and although they have different types and varieties they do not give much attention to selections of strains. Red, blue, yellow, and purple kernels may be seen in the same field and sometimes even on the same ear.

While no particular commercial importance attaches as yet to this type of corn, it is being crossed with United States varieties with the possibility of producing a strain for use at high altitudes in this country. The type of corn grown in the corn belt of the middle west probably cannot be improved upon for that territory but a more resistant and hardy type of plant would be a boon to farmers in many parts of this country where corn is now at best a very uncertain gamble.

WITTY BARD VERSIFIES RUDE RURAL RHYMIST

When Professor R. M. Adams spoke in Cooperstown not long ago the *Freeman's Journal* of that place published the following item concerning his talk:

"Bob" Adams, witty, genial bard, who grinds out poetry by the yard, and also knows a thing or two of what to paint and what to chew, which foods will multiply your sins, and which are full of vitamins, came to our town the other night to help us start the gardens right. Leaf bearing plants, he said, were good, the healthiest of garden food, while radishes and cukes may make your friends come in to hold a wake. The youthful and the strong of jaw should, rabbit-like, eat carrots raw. That he and I agreed 'twas seen—he praised the dandelion green."

SCHRAMM RETURNS

Professor J. R. Schramm has returned to resume his work in the botany department. He was granted a two years' leave of absence to become editor in chief of *Botanical Abstracts*.

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**OVER THOUSAND YOUNGSTERS
PAY VISIT TO THE COLLEGE**

**Fun and Instruction Pleasantly Mixed
at Junior Field Days**

Over a thousand boys and girls, members of agricultural and home-making clubs from twenty-six counties of the state, paid a visit to the college to attend the third annual junior field days held here on June 25-27.

The first afternoon was given over to a sight-seeing tour of the university, followed by a campfire supper on the girls' playground in Cascadilla Gorge. After considerable quantities of wieners, rolls, cabbage salad, cocoa, cookies, ice cream, and oranges had been stowed away, everyone gathered around a huge central campfire, where they listened to Dean A. R. Mann, who gave the youngsters a hearty welcome.

Practical Instruction

On Thursday morning the boys were divided into six groups, and college teachers gave instruction in gardening, potato and corn growing, poultry raising, rope splicing and knots, dairy cattle judging, and the judging of sheep and swine. The girls learned about canning and about food selection. A sports program for the afternoon started with a parade about the university athletic field, after which came the track meet of fourteen events for girls and boys. Livingston County's delegation won the trophy banner with a total of eighteen points as against sixteen for Jefferson County, its nearest competitor.

In the evening "Bob" Adams entertained the visitors with some of his rural rhymes, followed by the candle lighting ceremony. This took place on the main quadrangle of the university. All assembled in individual county groups around a central Achievement Shrine, lighted by four huge candles, representing the four "H's" of club achievement, namely, those of the head, heart, hands, and health. Each person held a smaller candle. With suitable ceremonial, each county group sent up a boy and a girl to bring back to them the light of achievement from the four main candles, and this light was passed on to each member of the group. When all the candles were lighted everyone standing sang the "Achievement Light Song." Then with candles upraised all repeated the motto, pledging themselves to worthy achievement for their community and their nation. This impressive ceremony closed the day's activities.

Teaching Continued

On Friday morning the teaching was continued, mainly by demonstrations. The official program closed at noon, but many chose to remain for the rest of the day to visit places of scenic interest in and about Ithaca, although most of the visitors journeyed home during the afternoon.

Fine weather, a record attendance, and a pleasing and profitable program all helped to make the event a success.

TEN YEARS AGO
(From THE COUNTRYMAN for Oct., 1914)

The first full-length summer term in the New York State College of Agriculture, and, it is believed, the first full-length summer session to be offered by any college of agriculture in this country, opened on June 8, 1914, and closed on September 23, 1914.

Dr. Beverly T. Galloway took up his work as director of the college of agriculture.

Dr. R. A. Emerson of the plant breeding department, Professor George A. Works, rural education, and Professor R. S. Hosmer of the forestry department began their work in the college.

Schoellkopf Memorial Building was practically finished and forms were being put up for the seats of the stadium. The An Hus building was completed as was the Stock Judging Pavilion. Caldwell Hall was partially built, all the outside painting and plastering being done. The bids for the new Armory and Drill Hall were received at the Treasurer's office on September 28.

**HOTEL COURSE HAS SUPPORT
OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION**

Hotel men who met at their national convention in Cleveland during the week of July 14, heartily commended the course in hotel management given at Cornell and made plans to enlarge the course. The newly organized American Hotel Association undertook the responsibility for supporting the educational program now being carried out.

Students in the hotel course worked in hotels for practical experience during the summer months. Their jobs ranged from bellhops to managers, in hotels varying in size from 40 to 2,200 rooms, extending from York, Maine, to Waco, Texas.

KIDDIES KAROUSE ON KAMPUS

The course in child training for students interested in teaching home economics, given by Dr. Nellie Perkins at summer school, was one of the most interesting courses in the department. Her lectures were attended by enthusiastic audiences. After the lectures she demonstrated her theories in a play school which was attended by eighteen children of pre-school age.

A NEW VITAMIN TAMER

Dora Sonnenday, who has been doing extension work in the state of Alabama, comes to us this term as nutrition specialist in the home economics department.

**ADDITIONS AND RESIGNATIONS
IN COLLEGE TEACHING STAFF**

**Promotions and Sabbatic Leaves of
Faculty Personnel**

This term finds the following assistant professors promoted to full professors: Mary F. Henry in home economics, Frank P. Bussell in plant breeding, Arno H. Nehrling in floriculture, Richard A. Mordoff in meteorology, Howard B. Meek in institution management, Adelaide Spohn in home economics.

Newly appointed professors are: Ivan Clifford Hall in bacteriology, and Everett Franklin Phillips in apiculture.

The following instructors have been promoted to assistant professorships: Charles L. Allen in animal husbandry, Lois Farmer Meek in home economics, Alice M. Blinn in home economics, Caroline Morton in home economics, Leland Spencer, Myers P. Rasmussen, and Harry A. Ross in agricultural economics and farm management.

Resignations have been accepted as follows: Assistant Professor Winifred Moses in home economics, Assistant Professor George H. Collingwood in forestry, Assistant Professor Clarence A. Bouteille in animal husbandry, Professor M. V. Atwood in extension service.

Sabbatic leaves for the first term have been granted to Professors T. L. Lyon in agronomy, D. Reddick in botany, J. C. McCurdy in rural engineering, A. J. Heinicke in pomology, O. F. Curtis in botany. Leaves of absence for the year 1924-25 have been given Assistant Professors H. C. Jackson in dairy industry and R. B. Hinman in animal husbandry.

**HEN FRUIT IS NOT ALWAYS
WHAT IT'S CRACKED UP TO BE**

Quality chicks were emphasized at the state fair in Syracuse this year by the exhibit of the College of Agriculture. A feature of the poultry booth was two groups of eggs placed side by side, which looked exactly alike to the casual observer, but which were shown to develop into two totally different types of chicks.

Well set up, healthy, lively chickens showed the advantage derived from a tested and certified ancestry, while poor, scrawny, and ill-developed birds demonstrated to the spectators what careless breeding and management can do to a flock. These chickens were shown in several stages of their development, and everything in the exhibit made plain the importance of quality in and behind the eggs used by the poultrymen.

THE TIE THAT BINDS

Lois A. Farmer, assistant professor in home economics, and Professor Howard B. Meek were married at her home in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on September 5. After several weeks in camp at Long Lake, they have returned to continue their work at the college.



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"THE COVERED WAGON"

THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor
"JIM" REEVES

Associate Editors
"AL" MASON "ART" TAFT

Vol. VI October, 1924 No. 1

HELLO!

How many times do you use this single word of greeting in your trampings to and fro around the hill? Many of us use it very often, we say, but taking into consideration the number of people that we meet daily around the campus, do we use it enough? It is a simple word of greeting and requires little effort to say it and what a world of difference it makes to both the old and new students. Nevertheless, it is seldom used as a greeting unless one knows the individual personally, and, as it is impossible to know everyone personally, we pass the majority with a vacant stare as though we were total strangers in a large city instead of fellow-students with similar aims and ideals.

In many colleges and universities it is a time-honored custom that all freshmen speak to each other on the campus. Thus, they early get into the habit of greeting, not only the members of their class, but all students that they meet about the campus. To a student coming from a university where such a custom is in vogue, we appear distant and rather "high-hat." We all know that this is a wrong impression, but wouldn't it be a jollier place to live in if everyone greeted you with a merry "Hello" as though you really belonged and had something in common? Surely, if it could not be carried out in the University as a whole, it most certainly could be in the separate colleges and so why not practice it in the Ag college? Let's say "Hello!"

THE AG ASSOCIATION

Closely connected with the development of the social life of the college of agriculture, is the Ag Assembly. Most any of the older members of the faculty of the college will speak in behalf of this institution which has become a tradition. It has served as a meeting place for students and faculty, a place where student and professor were on common ground, and where problems relating to these two bodies

The Cornell Countryman

October, 1924

were frankly discussed. Good speakers, singing, games, barbecues, and dancing have also found a place on the program of these meetings.

Every student of the college of agriculture is eligible to membership in the Agricultural Association, which association is responsible for these assemblies. The money which is spent for refreshments, for music, for posters advertising these meetings, for posters and ballots for the class officer elections, and for many similar purposes, must come from the members of the association. In order to secure this money, a small tax is required for admission to membership. This tax has always been kept as small as possible for very obvious reasons, and it is the intention at present to keep the tax as small as is possible in order to carry on properly. Every student who subscribes to membership in the association, helps to further this very well worth while student activity, and conversely, every single student who does not support the association, handicaps its possibilities just that much. Every live student of the college should be a member. Charity does not enter into subscription to membership, nor any other of the sacrificial virtues. It is a business proposition. In the past, the greater value has been received by the member, due to the careful planning, and more careful spending of money by the officers of the association, and it is fair and reasonable to assume that the same economy will be used by the present students who have been entrusted with the stewardship of the association's financial resources.

It is hardly necessary to say that only by being present at these meetings, can a student profit from them. That is an axiom. One meeting each month is planned, the idea being to have a different program at each meeting, and surely the normal student can find time to be present at these very enjoyable times. The slogan: "Come and bring a faculty member with you" might well be adopted, since this invitation includes faculty members also.

If you can sing, talk, dance, jig, eat, or in fact do anything in a manner which will be interesting to the rest of the student body, you are doing the rest of us an injustice if you do not arrange for an exhibition of that talent at one of the meetings. And there is something wrong with the rest of us if we cannot become members of the association, and be present at your attempt.

MEMORIES

It might have been October, or early in November,

As I staggered down the street in drunken pride

With my heart strings all aflutter, I sank into the gutter

And a pig came up and lay down by my side.

I heard a passing lady loudly say:

"You can tell a man who boozes

By the company he chooses."

And that gosh darn pig got up and walked away. —Anonymous

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Farm Practice Test



Where a Pull Counts

Ouch!

There are three classes of co-eds—the beautiful, the intelligent, and the majority.

There's a Reason

"You busted Ag Ec? I can't understand it!"

"That's why I busted it."

Ho! Ho!

Arrogant Frosh—"What ho, professor!"

Instructor in farm practice—"Don't ask such dumb questions. I told you to use a shovel."

Innocence Abroad

One fair young thing from the great metropolis attempted to register in summer school for one hour's work in equitation, or horseback riding.

A Wet Comeback

"Don't you ever have to water your garden?"

"No; I planted it in the spring."

No, Algernon, the University seal is not kept in Beebe Lake.

She—"I can't light this match; my foot is too small."

He—"Scratch it on your'er-better let me light it."

—Michigan Agriculturist

An Editor's Plight

It is reported that one of the fastidious newly married ladies of this town kneads bread with her gloves on. This incident may be somewhat peculiar, but there are others.

The editor of this paper needs bread with his shoes on; he needs bread with his shirt on; he needs bread with his pants on; and unless some of the delinquent subscribers to this "Old Rag of Freedom" pony up before long, he will need bread without a damn thing on, and North Dakota is no Garden of Eden in the winter time.

—De Laval Monthly

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PROMPT SERVICE

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READY FOR A LIVELY WINTER**

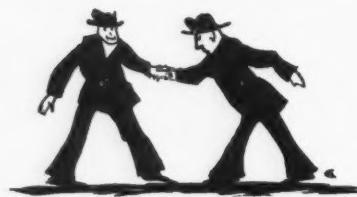
Nice fresh green paint has been applied to all the outside window frames and woodwork of the buildings on the Ag quadrangle during the summer. The plaster in Roberts assembly has been thoroughly rejuvenated and painted. New gutters have been put around the top of Bailey Hall. All in all things look pretty slick on the Ag campus.

Several changes have been made in the location of some of the departments. The fast growing department of agricultural economics and farm management has taken possession of the rural engineering building, besides retaining its old post in the farm management building. The farm mechanicians will betake themselves and their pretty stenogs out to their new offices in the dairy building. The farm mechanics laboratory will be moved out near the Ag barns in the near future, ready to step into a new building of its own which will eventually be built on that site.

New Greenhouses Planned

New vegetable gardening and floriculture greenhouses will be built on the south side of the animal husbandry building, to make room for the new plant industries building, which it was hoped would be started this fall, but from all signs now will not be started until spring. The contracts for this building have not been let as yet, but it is expected that they will be soon.

That Ag Grip



"Gladt'seeyuhback!"

SUMMER DOIN'S

Professor J. E. Boyle attended the convention of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Toronto this summer. This association is composed of noted men in every branch of science. Professor Boyle gave a talk before a group of economists on "The Wheat Pool Movement in the United States." He was the only member of the Ag College staff to speak at the convention.

Professor G. A. Everett spent the summer with his family in California.

Professor "Bob" Adams was a student at the Columbia summer school.

Prof. J. K. Wilson of the Agronomy Department attended the meeting of the British Society for the Advancement of Science which was held in Toronto, Canada, August 6 to 9 inclusive.

**PROF. WARREN STUDIES
DANISH DAIRY METHODS**

Dr. George F. Warren, head of the farm management department of the college, has gone to Europe at the request of the United States tariff commission to look into the costs and methods of Danish butter production.

Much Danish butter has been imported into this country in competition with the domestic product, and Dr. Warren expects to report on any distinctive practices of Danish dairy-men and of Danish agriculture in general which may be comparable to our own.

Dr. Warren will discuss with Professor O. H. Larsen at the Agricultural College of Copenhagen, the scope of the instruction which Professor Larsen will give in connection with his work in the new agricultural business courses next spring. Professor Larsen, who is head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management at Copenhagen, will teach during the spring and summer terms of 1925 under the auspices of the newly organized International Education Board.

"B. A." TAKES TIME OFF

"B. A." Adams found time to join the professorial emigration to Europe this summer. He spent some time batting around the continent with Russell Lord '20, former editor of the COUNTRYMAN.

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LADD BEGINS NEW DUTIES AS DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION

Carl Edwin Ladd, extension professor of farm management of the College of Agriculture, became director of extension on July 1, to succeed Director M. C. Burritt, who resigned to return to his farm at Hilton. Dr. Ladd was graduated from the College of Agriculture in 1912. He was an instructor in the college until 1915, when he received the degree of doctor of philosophy. From 1915 to 1917 he was director of the state school of agriculture at Delhi. As a result of his ability there, he was appointed a specialist in agricultural education in the New York State Department of Education. In 1919 he became director of the state school of agriculture at Alfred, and in 1921 was made extension professor of farm management at Cornell.

Brought up on a dairy farm at McLean, he has always retained his intimate contact and sympathies with the farm. His thorough training, administrative experience, and knowledge of agricultural problems fit him peculiarly for the duties of the directorship.

AGGIES LEARN TEXTILES

Professor Beulah Blackmore of the home economics department taught a course in textiles at the summer school session of the Michigan Agricultural College at East Lansing, Michigan.

THIS IS THE TIME OF YEAR WHEN—

- Bathing beauties migrate from the sea shore to the foot-lights.
- Students once more commence their winter vacation.
- The dull thud of the punted pigskin replaces the sharp crack of the swatted sphere.
- Little Chester visits Uncle Bim.
- Ithaca arises from its slumbers and its native sons again double their money.
- The Co-op has three kinds instead of two.
- The first year man shows a new respect for green turf.
- The co-ed's cigarette holder again leaves its hiding place.

POSY LOVERS' PARADISE

The flower gardens just south of the COUNTRYMAN office are very attractive at this time of year. The many autumn flowering varieties are in their full glory, and the arrangement of the different varieties shows them at their best. The asters are numerous and very pretty, especially the dark red ones. There are many visitors to these gardens, especially on Sundays, when the grassy paths between the flower beds are visited by many admiring posy-lovers.

WINTER COURSE STUDENTS WILL STUDY NEW SUBJECTS

The winter courses will begin on November 5 and will close on February 13, 1925. These courses have been part of the work of the College of Agriculture since 1893, when a general course was established. Since then the work has become grouped to meet the demand for specialization into the following courses—general agriculture, dairy industry, poultry husbandry, fruit growing, flower growing, vegetable gardening.

New courses are offered this year in marketing and in agricultural cooperation, in connection with the new business courses in agricultural economics. A new course in farm shop work, given in the rural engineering department, should be of especial interest to the practical farmer. Rural community institutions and problems will be treated in a new course in rural social organization.

New groupings have been made to allow the student a better selection of courses.

ADDITION TO DOMECON STAFF

Lucille Rogers, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, is the new assistant manager of domecon cafeteria, taking the place of Mercedes Seaman '23, who resigned to take charge of the tea room and banquet hall in the new Ithaca Savings Bank building.



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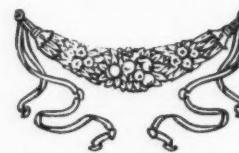
is that which insures you shoe satisfaction till your shoes are worn out. It's that quality which we specialize in, and make the first requirement in our footwear.

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 is that all-important shoe detail which individualizes classy, snappy footwear and a most necessary qualification toward adding that final touch to the well-dressed man or woman.

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Why Practice Forestry?

(Continued from page 11)

For the higher grade of softwood lumber, Col. Greeley testified, one must go beyond that more or less indefinitely, up to probably a maximum of 150 years, so as to produce softwood lumber comparable to that in our old-growth virgin forests.

The problem resolves itself into the practice of forestry.

Former Student Notes

(Continued from page 20)

'24 B.S.—Each year brings forth its group of crusaders, who must see America first before starting in on their life's job. This year, the list includes Jim Sears, Irv Rodwell, George Kreisler and Bill Phillips.

They started out early in the summer, and if no news is an indication of a successful trip, they are having one.

'24 B.S.—Ruth Miller expects to teach home economics in the high school at Highland, N. Y.

'24 B.S.—Matilda Rubin is assistant dietitian at the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City.

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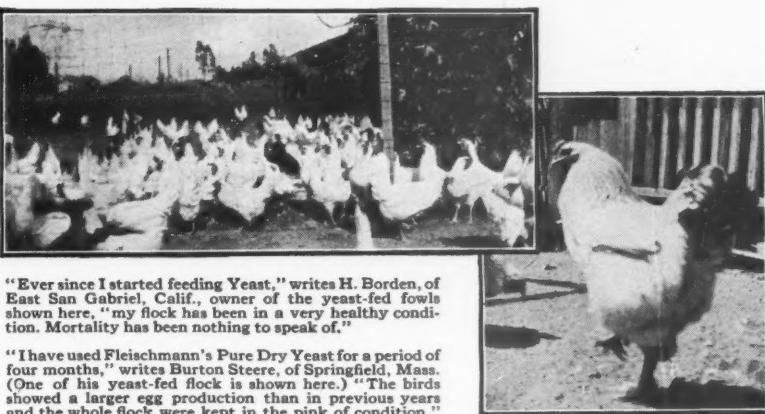
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"Ever since I started feeding Yeast," writes H. Borden, of East San Gabriel, Calif., owner of the yeast-fed fowls shown here, "my flock has been in a very healthy condition. Mortality has been nothing to speak of."

"I have used Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast for a period of four months," writes Burton Steere, of Springfield, Mass. (One of his yeast-fed flock is shown here.) "The birds showed a larger egg production than in previous years and the whole flock were kept in the pink of condition."

POULTRY MEN have long sought for something that would benefit the fowl throughout its life—

Something that would lower mortality and promote growth, bring growing birds into early laying, keep egg production constantly high, shorten the moulting period, and invigorate the birds so that their eggs would be fertile and hatchable.

Now they have found it.

Because it makes it easier for the fowls to turn their food quickly into sound flesh, bone, and energy, Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast keeps the flock at a high point of healthy productiveness the year round. Successful poultrymen everywhere are making it a regular part of the ration.

Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast can be bought in 1 lb. or 2½ lb. packages, 25 lb. cartons or 100 lb. barrels. It will keep indefinitely. Full directions in every container. Your dealer should be able to supply you. If not, order direct from us. Transportation charges prepaid.

Now—this trial package for \$1

So you can thoroughly test for yourself the amazing results of Fleischmann's Pure Dry Yeast, a special trial package is now ready. One dollar brings it to you. Enough yeast to ferment the feed for 100 hens for a month and a half! Send today—enclose check, cash, or money order with the coupon below.

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Which is more important— your stock or your family?

THREE is naturally only one answer, for any self-respecting man.

And yet there are plenty of farmers who buy all the equipment possible for their stock—while they neglect the health and comfort of their wives and children in their own house.

Light is the most important single factor of home-life on the farm. Its effect is more far-reaching than any other influence, because it means the difference between a bright, cheerful home and a dull, dark house.

Light, more than any other thing, can keep children on the farm, because it makes the home more inviting than the city's glitter. Bad light is the reason that four country children have defective eyesight, to every one city child.

And light is one of the easiest, most economical things that a farmer can buy—thanks to the J. B. Colt Carbide-gas lighting system.

This system, besides giving a light that scientific analysis proves nearest to sunlight, also provides cooking and ironing facilities. It consists of a simple, automatic generator, buried at some convenient place in the yard. From this "gas-well" the Union Carbide-gas

is piped through iron pipes (which are concealed and do not deface walls and ceilings) throughout house, barn, porches, poultry buildings and grounds.

No lamps to clean, no parts to replace, no matches—the only attention this system requires is recharging (average: two or three times a year) with Union Carbide and water, and removal, at the same time, of residue which then serves as a valuable whitewash, soil corrective and germicide.

The J. B. Colt "gas-well" costs no more than inferior generators and is well within the means of any farm owner. Write today for full information about the J. B. Colt System and the very attractive terms.

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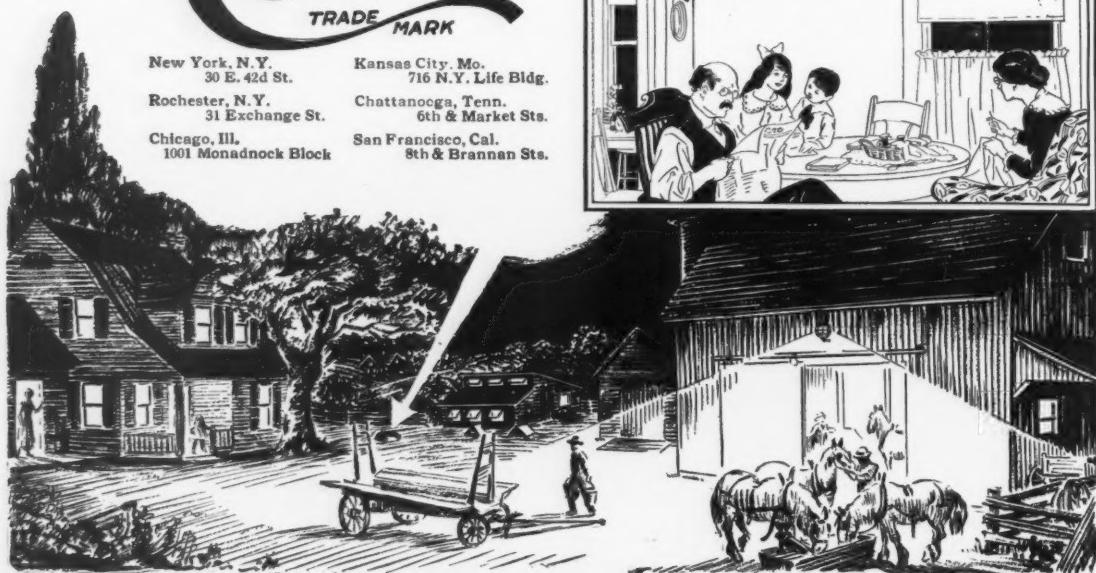
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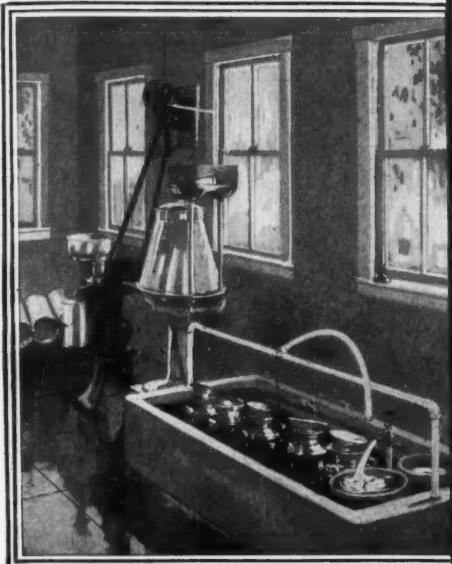
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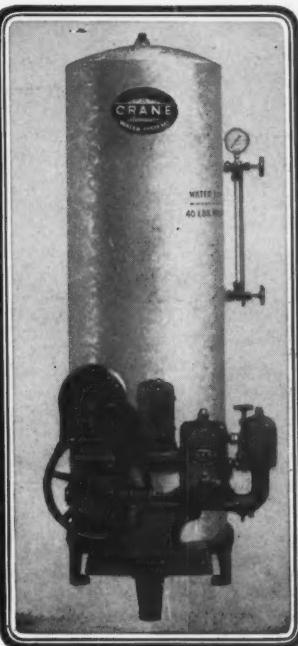


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All at the turn of a faucet!

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Either way, the units are low in first cost and economical in use. A few cents daily pays for supplying the entire house with running water for every need.

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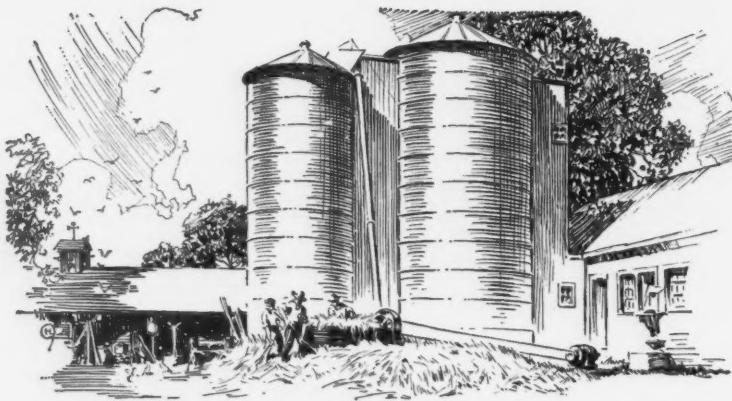
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Farmers and Electrical Engineers are putting their heads together

IT doesn't pay a farmer to carry a single bushel of wheat to the railroad station. He is a bulk producer. He must sell in bulk. So it is with electricity.

A National Committee of economists and electrical and agricultural engineers has organized state groups of farmers to whom electricity is being supplied. These groups will receive electrical facts from engineers and will in turn give the engineers farming facts. The state agricultural colleges guide these groups—show them how to apply electricity and how to keep records of power consumed, time and labor,—records which can be compared with those obtained under non-electrical conditions.

Farmers do not profess to be electrical engineers, and electrical engineers do not profess to be farmers. But by putting their heads together they are adapting electricity to farming. Ways of utilizing electricity could be discovered that would be profitable.

Co-operation of this kind is now bringing about greater electrification.

As a result both the 500,000 farmers who have electric service and those who have never had it will profit. For electricity will be applied in ways never dreamed of before. Crops will be produced and handled with less labor and at lower cost. The standard of living on the farm will be raised.

All the conditions to be faced are not known. And as soon as they are known—and that will be very soon—there will be fewer farms on which men and animals do all the work.

The Committee in charge of the work is composed of economists and engineers representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Departments of Agriculture, the Interior and Commerce, the Power Farming Association of America, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and the National Electric Light Association.

A booklet has been published by the Committee. It will be sent on request free of charge. Read it and pass it on to your neighbor. Write for it either to Dr. E. A. White, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., or to the National Electric Light Association, at 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

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PREFERENCE

RECENTLY a questionnaire was submitted to the senior students of various agricultural colleges who graduated in June of this year, asking them to express their preference for a variety of articles used by farmers. Among these were included cream separators and milking machines. Questionnaires were received from students in the following institutions:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, University of California, Purdue University, University of Minnesota, Michigan Agricultural College, University of Missouri, Oregon Agricultural College, University of Georgia, Ohio State University, Cornell University, University of Tennessee, University of Illinois, West Virginia University, Penn State College, University of Nebraska, Iowa State College, University of Wisconsin.

**82.3% preferred
De Laval Cream Separators**

**60.9% preferred
De Laval Milkers**

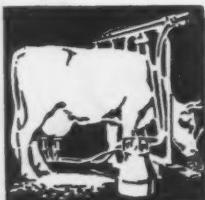
Such expressions coming from these students who have had an opportunity of studying and using these products are a splendid indication of the remarkable preference shown for De Laval products.

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Sooner or later you will use a
De Laval
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